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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:59:05 ON 31 JUL 2006)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 07:59:21 ON 31 JUL 2006

L1	6 S (48 DIFFERENT ANTIBOD?)
L2	2 S L1 AND ARRAY?
L3	0 S L1 AND PD<2000
L4	429 S (ANTIBOD? MICROARRAY)
L5	3 S L4 AND PD<2000
L6	214 DUPLICATE REMOVE L4 (215 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7	35 S L6 AND REVIEW?

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:59:05 ON 31 JUL 2006)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 07:59:21 ON 31 JUL 2006

L1	6 S (48 DIFFERENT ANTIBOD?)
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L3	0 S L1 AND PD<2000
L4	429 S (ANTIBOD? MICROARRAY)
L5	3 S L4 AND PD<2000
L6	214 DUPLICATE REMOVE L4 (215 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7	35 S L6 AND REVIEW?

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:59:05 ON 31 JUL 2006)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 07:59:21 ON 31
JUL 2006

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:59:05 ON 31 JUL 2006)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 07:59:21 ON 31
JUL 2006

L1	6 S (48 DIFFERENT ANTIBOD?)
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L3	0 S L1 AND PD<2000
L4	429 S (ANTIBOD? MICROARRAY)
L5	3 S L4 AND PD<2000

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ANSWER 18 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2004:951644 CAPLUS

DN 142:293875

ED Entered STN: 10 Nov 2004

TI High-throughput proteomics using antibody microarrays

AU Wingren, Christer; Borrebaeck, Carl A. K.

CS Department of Immunotechnology, Lund University, Lund, Swed.

SO Expert Review of Proteomics (2004), 1(3), 355-364

CODEN: ERPXA3; ISSN: 1478-9450

PB Future Drugs Ltd.

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

CC 9-0 (Biochemical Methods)

Section cross-reference(s): 1, 14

AB A review. Antibody-based microarrays are a novel technol. that hold great promise in proteomics. Microarrays can be printed with thousands of recombinant antibodies carrying the desired specificities, the biol. sample (e.g., an entire proteome) and any specifically bound analytes detected. The microarray patterns that are generated can then be converted into proteomic maps, or mol. fingerprints, revealing the composition of the proteome. Using this tool, global proteome anal. and protein expression profiling will thus provide new opportunities for biomarker discovery, drug target identification and disease diagnostics, as well as providing insights into disease biol. Intense work is currently underway to develop this novel technol. platform into the high-throughput proteomic tool required by the research community.

ST review high throughput proteomic antibody
microarray

IT Protein expression profiles
Protein microarray technology
Proteomics

(high-throughput proteomics using antibody
microarrays)

IT Proteome

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(high-throughput proteomics using antibody
microarrays)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST
(Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(high-throughput proteomics using antibody
microarrays)

RE.CNT 88 THERE ARE 88 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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ANSWER 2 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

AN 2005:219591 BIOSIS

DN PREV200510003108

TI Progress in protein and antibody microarray technology.

AU Angenendt, Philipp [Reprint Author]

CS German Canc Res Ctr, Funct Genome Anal, Neuenheimer Feld 580, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany
p.angenendt@dkfz-heidelberg.de

SO Drug Discovery Today, (APR 1 2005) Vol. 10, No. 7, pp. 503-511.
ISSN: 1359-6446.

DT Article
General Review; (Literature Review)

LA English

ED Entered STN: 10 Jun 2005
Last Updated on STN: 10 Jun 2005

AB The success of genome sequencing projects has led to a shift from the description of single molecules to the characterisation of complex samples. At the same time, there is growing interest not only in studying organisms at the genomic level, but in the characterization of their proteome. Such a task would not be possible without the availability of appropriate technologies. Protein and antibody microarray technologies are, in addition to two-dimensional gel electrophoresis followed by mass spectrometry, two of the most propitious technologies for the screening of complex protein samples. Nevertheless, to succeed, protein and antibody microarrays have to overcome their current limitations. This review aims to introduce these new technologies and highlights their current prospects and limitations.

CC Genetics - General 03502
Genetics - Population genetics 03509

IT Major Concepts
Methods and Techniques; Population Genetics (Population Studies);
Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics)

IT Methods & Equipment
mass spectrometry: laboratory techniques, spectrum analysis techniques;
two-dimensional gel electrophoresis: electrophoretic techniques,
laboratory techniques; genome sequencing: laboratory techniques,
genetic techniques; antibody microarray: laboratory
techniques; protein microarray: laboratory techniques

ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1997:101881 CAPLUS

DN 126:209077

ED Entered STN: 13 Feb 1997

TI Microarray-based immunoassays

AU Chu, F. W.; Edwards, P. R.; Ekins, R. P.; Berger, H.; Finckh, P.; Krause, F.

CS Div. Mol. Endocrinology, Univ. College London Medical School, London, W1N 8AA, UK

SO ACS Symposium Series (1997), 657(Immunochemical Technology for Environmental Applications), 170-184

CODEN: ACSMC8; ISSN: 0097-6156

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

CC 9-0 (Biochemical Methods)

Section cross-reference(s): 3, 4

AB A review with 19 refs. about the general principles underlying the emerging technol. of microarray-based immunoassays. Recent worldwide interest in the development of miniaturized, array-based, multianalyte binding assay methods suggests that the ligand assay field is on the brink of a technol. revolution. Our own collaborative studies in this area have centered largely (but not exclusively) on antibody spot "immunoarrays" localized on "microchips" which are potentially capable of determining the

amts.

of hundreds of different analytes in a small sample (such as a single drop of blood). Analogous technol. for genetic testing using oligonucleotide arrays is under active development both in the US and Europe. Array-based immunoassay methods are clearly likely to prove of particular importance in areas such as environmental monitoring where the concns. of many different analytes in test samples are required to be simultaneously determined

ST review microarray based immunoassay antibody

IT Immunoassay

(apparatus; microarray-based immunoassays)

IT Blood analysis

Immunoassay

(microarray-based immunoassays)

IT Antibodies

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)

(microarray-based immunoassays)

ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

AN 1999:301008 BIOSIS

DN PREV199900301008

TI Immunoassay and other ligand assays: From isotopes to luminescence.

AU Ekins, Roger [Reprint author]

CS Department of Molecular Endocrinology, University College London Medical School, Mortimer Street, London, W1N 8AA, UK

SO Journal of Clinical Ligand Assay, (Spring, 1999) Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 61-77. print.
ISSN: 1081-1672.

DT Article

General Review; (Literature Review)

LA English

ED Entered STN: 12 Aug 1999
Last Updated on STN: 12 Aug 1999

AB This article reviews key developments in the ligand assay field. These methods are represented by three generations: 1) competitive assays which rely on radio-labeled analyte markers to reveal the products of the reaction between the analyte and a specific binding agent; 2) non-competitive ultra-sensitive assays in which the binding agent is labeled with a non-isotopic marker of much higher specific activity than radioisotopes; and 3) microarray technologies which permit simultaneous ultra-sensitive measurement of tens, hundreds, or thousands of analytes in a sample. The importance of ligand assays stems largely from their high sensitivity. However, developments in the field have been profoundly affected by misunderstanding the concept of sensitivity itself. This has obscured the significance of major innovations such as in vitro methods of (monoclonal) antibody production and the microspot assay techniques that underlie microarray-based methods. These may revolutionize in vitro diagnostics in the next decade.

CC Biochemistry methods - General 10050
General biology - Information, documentation, retrieval and computer applications 00530
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Immunology - General and methods 34502

IT Major Concepts
Computer Applications (Computational Biology); Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Methods and Techniques

IT Methods & Equipment
antibody microarray: immunologic method;
immunoassay automation: computer method, immunologic method; ligand assay: analytical method; microanalytical chips: computer system;
ultra-sensitive multianalyte assay: analytical method; DNA analysis: analytical method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
luminescence

ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

AN 1999:301008 BIOSIS

DN PREV199900301008

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CC Biochemistry methods - General 10050
General biology - Information, documentation, retrieval and computer applications 00530
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Immunology - General and methods 34502

IT Major Concepts
Computer Applications (Computational Biology); Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Methods and Techniques

IT Methods & Equipment
antibody microarray: immunologic method;
immunoassay automation: computer method, immunologic method; ligand assay: analytical method; microanalytical chips: computer system;
ultra-sensitive multianalyte assay: analytical method; DNA analysis: analytical method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
luminescence

ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1997:101881 CAPLUS

DN 126:209077

ED Entered STN: 13 Feb 1997

TI Microarray-based immunoassays

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CODEN: ACSMC8; ISSN: 0097-6156

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

CC 9-0 (Biochemical Methods)

Section cross-reference(s): 3, 4

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amts.

of hundreds of different analytes in a small sample (such as a single drop of blood). Analogous technol. for genetic testing using oligonucleotide arrays is under active development both in the US and Europe. Array-based immunoassay methods are clearly likely to prove of particular importance in areas such as environmental monitoring where the concns. of many different analytes in test samples are required to be simultaneously determined

ST review microarray based immunoassay antibody

IT Immunoassay

(apparatus; microarray-based immunoassays)

IT Blood analysis

Immunoassay

(microarray-based immunoassays)

IT Antibodies

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)

(microarray-based immunoassays)

AN 2001:182232 CAPLUS

DN 135:32439

ED Entered STN: 16 Mar 2001

TI Protein and antibody arrays and their medical applications

AU Cahill, D. J.

CS Max-Planck-Institute of Molecular Genetics, Berlin, D-14195, Germany

SO Journal of Immunological Methods (2001), 250(1-2), 81-91

CODEN: JIMMBG; ISSN: 0022-1759

PB Elsevier Science B.V.

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

CC 15-0 (Immunochemistry)

Section cross-reference(s): 9, 14

AB A review with 30 refs. Many new gene products are being discovered by large-scale genomics and proteomics strategies, the challenge is now to develop high throughput approaches to systematically analyze these proteins and to assign a biol. function to them. Having access to these gene products as recombinantly expressed proteins, would allow them to be robotically arrayed to generate protein chips. Other applications include using these proteins for the generation of specific antibodies, which can also be arrayed to produce antibody chips. The availability of such protein and antibody arrays would facilitate the simultaneous anal. of thousands of interactions within a single experiment. This chapter will focus on current strategies used to generate protein and antibody arrays and their current applications in biol. research, medicine and diagnostics. The shortcomings of these approaches, the developments required, as well as the potential applications of protein and antibody arrays will be discussed.

ST review protein antibody microarray diagnosis

IT Antibodies

RL: ANT (Analyte); ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(protein and antibody arrays and their medical applications)

IT Proteins, general, biological studies

RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(protein and antibody arrays and their medical applications)

IT Diagnosis

(protein and antibody arrays in)

RE.CNT 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

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AN 2001:182232 CAPLUS
DN 135:32439
ED Entered STN: 16 Mar 2001
TI Protein and antibody arrays and their medical applications
AU Cahill, D. J.
CS Max-Planck-Institute of Molecular Genetics, Berlin, D-14195, Germany
SO Journal of Immunological Methods (2001), 250(1-2), 81-91
CODEN: JIMMBG; ISSN: 0022-1759
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
CC 15-0 (Immunochemistry)
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ST review protein antibody microarray diagnosis
IT Antibodies
RL: ANT (Analyte); ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(protein and antibody arrays and their medical applications)
IT Proteins, general, biological studies
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(protein and antibody arrays and their medical applications)
IT Diagnosis
(protein and antibody arrays in)
RE.CNT 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Anderson, L; Electrophoresis 1997, V18, P533 CAPLUS
(2) Bussow, K; Nucleic Acids Res 1998, V26, P5007 CAPLUS
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(7) Emili, A; Nat Biotechnol 2000, V18, P393 CAPLUS
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(10) Herwig, R; Genome Res 1999, V9, P1093 CAPLUS
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(20) Masters, C; Br Med J 1998, V316, P446 MEDLINE
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- (28) Theillet, C; Nat Med 1998, V4, P767 CAPLUS
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ANSWER 27 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2002:787438 CAPLUS

DN 138:37532

ED Entered STN: 16 Oct 2002

TI Antibody arrays: an embryonic but rapidly growing technology

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SO Drug Discovery Today (2002), 7(18, Suppl.), S143-S149

CODEN: DDTQFS; ISSN: 1359-6446

PB Elsevier Science Ltd.

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

CC 15-0 (Immunochemistry)

Section cross-reference(s): 9

AB A review. Protein arrays are now an attractive proposition as they can measure a diverse range of protein interactions not possible with traditional DNA arrays. Antibody arrays are a specific subset of this technol. Originally conceived as multi-analyte detectors, antibody arrays are now used in a wide variety of applications. For instance, the potential of this technol. to diagnose human diseases, such as leukemia, breast cancer and, potentially, heart failure, has stimulated much interest. Furthermore, identification of new protein targets in particular disease states will prove to be an invaluable tool in drug discovery and development. Patient prognosis and treatment are also potential applications of the technol. Antibody arrays have proved to be dynamic in response to these broad range of possibilities. This review examines variations in antibody array design and discusses current and potential applications of this novel and interesting technol.

ST review antibody microarray protein

IT Protein microarray technology

(design and applications of antibody arrays)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)

(design and applications of antibody arrays)

RE.CNT 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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ANSWER 23 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2003:928473 CAPLUS

DN 140:406306

ED Entered STN: 28 Nov 2003

TI Protein microarrays: A literature survey

AU Kricka, Larry J.; Joos, Thomas; Fortina, Paolo

CS Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, 7.103 Founders Pavilion,
Medical Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, 19104, USA

SO Clinical Chemistry (Washington, DC, United States) (2003), 49(12), 2109
CODEN: CLCHAU; ISSN: 0009-9147

PB American Association for Clinical Chemistry

DT Journal

LA English

CC 20-5 (History, Education, and Documentation)

AB The Working Group has now completed a survey on the protein microarray
literature. The current survey covers the protein, peptide, and
antibody, microarray literature up to the middle of
2003. The literature survey has been divided into four sections: (1)
General (books, reviews, editorials); (2) Fabrication (array
construction and detection methodologies); (3) Applications (protein
identification, and quantification, array-based proteomics, protein
interactions); and (4) Patents (only US patents listed currently).

ST protein microarray literature

IT Databases
Information systems
Internet
Literature
Protein microarray technology
(protein microarrays: a literature survey)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(protein microarrays: a literature survey)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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(1) Kricka, L; Clin Chem 2001, V47, P1479 CAPLUS

(2) Kricka, L; Clin Chem 2002, V48, P1620 CAPLUS

(3) Kricka, L; Clin Chem 2002, V48, P662 CAPLUS

ANSWER 23 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2003:928473 CAPLUS
DN 140:406306
ED Entered STN: 28 Nov 2003
TI Protein microarrays: A literature survey
AU Kricka, Larry J.; Joos, Thomas; Fortina, Paolo
CS Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, 7.103 Founders Pavilion,
Medical Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, 19104, USA
SO Clinical Chemistry (Washington, DC, United States) (2003), 49(12), 2109
CODEN: CLCHAU; ISSN: 0009-9147
PB American Association for Clinical Chemistry
DT Journal
LA English
CC 20-5 (History, Education, and Documentation)
AB The Working Group has now completed a survey on the protein microarray
literature. The current survey covers the protein, peptide, and
antibody, microarray literature up to the middle of
2003. The literature survey has been divided into four sections: (1)
General (books, reviews, editorials); (2) Fabrication (array
construction and detection methodologies); (3) Applications (protein
identification, and quantification, array-based proteomics, protein
interactions); and (4) Patents (only US patents listed currently).
ST protein microarray literature
IT Databases
Information systems
Internet
Literature
Protein microarray technology
(protein microarrays: a literature survey)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(protein microarrays: a literature survey)
RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
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(1) Kricka, L; Clin Chem 2001, V47, P1479 CAPLUS
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ANSWER 21 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2004:375171 CAPLUS

DN 141:309761

ED Entered STN: 10 May 2004

TI Multiplexed protein analysis using spotted antibody
microarrays

AU Haab, Brian B.; Zhou, Heping

CS Van Andel Research Institute, Grand Rapids, MI, USA

SO Methods in Molecular Biology (Totowa, NJ, United States) (2004),
264(Protein Arrays), 33-45

CODEN: MMBIED; ISSN: 1064-3745

PB Humana Press Inc.

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

CC 9-0 (Biochemical Methods)

AB A review. This chapter describes methods for the production and use
of antibody microarrays. The methods are divided into
(a) antibody handling and microarray production, (b) sample preparation, and
(c)

microarray use. Two types of detection methods are described: direct
labeling and a fluorescence-linked immunosorbent assay (FLISA). In the
direct labeling method, all proteins in a complex mixture are labeled with
either a fluorophore or a hapten that allows subsequent detection. In
FLISA detection, a capture antibody on the microarray captures the
unlabeled protein target, which is detected by a detection antibody and a
fluorophore-labeled secondary antibody. Each method has particular
optimal uses, which are discussed in the text.

ST review multiplexed protein analysis spotted antibody
microarrays fluorescence immunoassay

IT Fluorescence immunoassay

(fluorescence-linked immunosorbent assay, FLISA; multiplexed protein
anal. using spotted antibody microarrays)

IT Fluorescent indicators

Sample preparation

(multiplexed protein anal. using spotted antibody
microarrays)

IT Proteins

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

(multiplexed protein anal. using spotted antibody
microarrays)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins

RL: ANT (Analyte); ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study,
unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)

(multiplexed protein anal. using spotted antibody
microarrays)

IT Blood analysis

(serum profiling; multiplexed protein anal. using spotted
antibody microarrays)

IT Protein microarray technology

(spotted antibody; multiplexed protein anal. using spotted
antibody microarrays)

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ANSWER 18 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2004:951644 CAPLUS

DN 142:293875

ED Entered STN: 10 Nov 2004

TI High-throughput proteomics using antibody microarrays

AU Wingren, Christer; Borrebaeck, Carl A. K.

CS Department of Immunotechnology, Lund University, Lund, Swed.

SO Expert Review of Proteomics (2004), 1(3), 355-364

CODEN: ERPXA3; ISSN: 1478-9450

PB Future Drugs Ltd.

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

CC 9-0 (Biochemical Methods)

Section cross-reference(s): 1, 14

AB A review. Antibody-based microarrays are a novel technol. that hold great promise in proteomics. Microarrays can be printed with thousands of recombinant antibodies carrying the desired specificities, the biol. sample (e.g., an entire proteome) and any specifically bound analytes detected. The microarray patterns that are generated can then be converted into proteomic maps, or mol. fingerprints, revealing the composition of the proteome. Using this tool, global proteome anal. and protein expression profiling will thus provide new opportunities for biomarker discovery, drug target identification and disease diagnostics, as well as providing insights into disease biol. Intense work is currently underway to develop this novel technol. platform into the high-throughput proteomic tool required by the research community.

ST review high throughput proteomic antibody
microarray

IT Protein expression profiles
Protein microarray technology
Proteomics

(high-throughput proteomics using antibody
microarrays)

IT Proteome

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(high-throughput proteomics using antibody
microarrays)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST
(Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(high-throughput proteomics using antibody
microarrays)

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ANSWER 2 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

AN 2005:219591 BIOSIS

DN PREV200510003108

TI Progress in protein and antibody microarray technology.

AU Angenendt, Philipp [Reprint Author]

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SO Drug Discovery Today, (APR 1 2005) Vol. 10, No. 7, pp. 503-511.
ISSN: 1359-6446.

DT Article
General Review; (Literature Review)

LA English

ED Entered STN: 10 Jun 2005
Last Updated on STN: 10 Jun 2005

AB The success of genome sequencing projects has led to a shift from the description of single molecules to the characterisation of complex samples. At the same time, there is growing interest not only in studying organisms at the genomic level, but in the characterization of their proteome. Such a task would not be possible without the availability of appropriate technologies. Protein and antibody microarray technologies are, in addition to two-dimensional gel electrophoresis followed by mass spectrometry, two of the most propitious technologies for the screening of complex protein samples. Nevertheless, to succeed, protein and antibody microarrays have to overcome their current limitations. This review aims to introduce these new technologies and highlights their current prospects and limitations.

CC Genetics - General 03502
Genetics - Population genetics 03509

IT Major Concepts
Methods and Techniques; Population Genetics (Population Studies);
Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics)

IT Methods & Equipment
mass spectrometry: laboratory techniques, spectrum analysis techniques;
two-dimensional gel electrophoresis: electrophoretic techniques,
laboratory techniques; genome sequencing: laboratory techniques,
genetic techniques; antibody microarray: laboratory
techniques; protein microarray: laboratory techniques